

EXTRACTS
From a Pamphlet published by
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

No. 1 "Occurrences which have either happened or come to light since the election of Mr. Adams to the presidency, confirming my unfavourable forebodings of his character, have given new and decisive energy in my mind, to the sentiment of his unfitness for the station.

No. 2 "The letter which has just appeared in the public prints, written by him when Vice-President, to Tench Coxe, is of itself conclusive evidence of the justness of this sentiment. It is impossible to speak of this transaction in terms suited to its nature, without losing sight that Mr. Adams is President of the United States.

"This letter avows the suspicion, that the appointment of Mr. Pinckney, to the Court of London, had been procured or promoted by British Influence. And considering the parade with which the story of the Duke of Leeds is told, it is fair to consider, that circumstance is the principal, if not the sole ground of the odious and degrading suspicion.

"Let any man of candor or knowledge of the world pronounce on this species of evidence." Page 14.

No. 3 "But a more serious question remains—How will Mr. Adams answer to the government & to his country, for having thus wantonly given the sanction of his opinion to the worst of the assertions which the enemies of the administration have impudently thrown upon it? Can we be surprised that such a torrent of slander has poured out against it, when a man, the second in official rank, the second in the official favor of the friends of the government, stooped to become himself one of the calumniators? It is peculiarly unlucky for Mr. Adams in this affair, that he is known to have desired at the time, the appointment which was given to Mr. Pinckney. The President declined the measure, thinking that it was compatible neither with the spirit of the constitution, nor with the dignity of the government, to designate the Vice President to such a station.

"This letter, better than volumes, develops the unfortunate character of Mr. Adams." Page 20.

No. 4 The last material occurrence in the administration of Mr. Adams, of which I shall take notice, is the pardon of *Fries*, and other principals in the late insurrection of Pennsylvania.

"It is a fact, that a very refractory spirit has long existed in the western countries of that state.* Repeatedly have its own laws been opposed with violence, and as often, according to my information, with impunity.†

"It is also a fact, which every body knows, that the laws of the union, in the vital article of revenue, have twice been resisted in the same state, by combinations so extensive, and under circumstances so violent, as to have called for the employment of military force; once under the former President, & once under the actual President, which together, cost the United States nearly a million and a half of dollars.‡

"In the last instance some of the most important of the offenders, were capitally convicted. One of them by the verdict of two successive juries. The general opinion of the friends of the government deemed an example as indispensable to its security.**

* *Fries* was not from the Western Countries. † The only occasion that the laws have been violated with impunity, is in that of the *Connecicut* invaders, who were led by *Oliver Wolcott*, now Secretary of the Treasury, and who took *Timothy Pickens*, commanding the legal force, prisoner, and confined him, tied to the stump of a tree a whole night! ‡ It is well known that the troubles in the western countries were fomented by *James Ross*, *Alexander Addison*, *John Woods*, and in the legislature by *Colonel Gurnee* and *Mr. Wells*, of this city, all friends of Mr. Hamilton. It is a full proof as great as it is important, to say, that there was a combination in the late hot-water war. The only violence done in the first instance was a woman pouring the contents of an urn on the head of one of the officers, who had behaved with *grossness and insolence*. The violence of the affair was fit for *Hamiltonian* purposes. This *denunciation* was made the pretext for calling in the civil authority; and here the influence of office produced a brawl. The persons concerned were all unformed Germans, who properly belonged to the federal party. They were arrested & refused by about eighteen men, accidentally collected together, and no other combination or appearance of force ever existed. It is very well known now who were the instigators of the armaments which cost so much money to the nation. ** The fact is too melancholly not to be deplored. A judge was found capable of distorting law, a fit instrument for *Dionysius*, whose conduct on the bench, shocked men of

"The opinion was well founded. Two insurrections in the same state, the one upon the heels of the other demonstrated a spirit of insubordination, or disaffection, which required a strong corrective. It is a disgraceable fact, forming a weighty argument in the question, that a large part of the population of Pennsylvania, is a composition which peculiarly fits it for the intrigues of facious men, who may desire to disturb or overthrow the government.—And it is an equally disgraceable fact, that disaffection to the national government, is in no other state more general, more deeply rooted, or more envenomed.††

"It ought to be added, that the impunity so often experienced, had made it an article in the creed of those who were actuated by the insurgent spirit, that neither the general nor the state government, dared to inflict capital punishments.

"To defy this persuasion, to repress the dangerous spirit, it was essential that a salutary rigor should have been exerted, and those who were under the influence of the one and the other, should be taught that they were the dupes of a fatal illusion.

"The contrary course, which was pursued, is the most inexplicable part of Mr. Adams's conduct. It throws him so much at variance with himself, as well as with sound policy, that we are driven to seek a solution for it in some system of concession to his political enemies. A system the most fatal to himself, and for the sake of public order, of any that he could possibly devise. It is by temporings like these, that men at the head of affairs, lose the respect both of friends and foes. It is by temporings like these, that in times of fermentation and commotion, governments are prostrated, which might have been upheld, by an erect and imposing attitude." Page 41.

No. 5 "The circumstances of my late military situation have much less to do with my personal discontent than some others. In respect to them, I shall only say, that I owed my appointment to the station and rank I held, to the *express stipulation* of General Washington when he accepted the command of the army: afterwards *peremptorily insisted upon* by him, in *opposition to the strong wishes* of the President; and that though second in rank, I was not promoted to the first place when it became vacant by the death of the Commander in Chief. As to the former, I should have no cause to complain, if there had not been an apparent inconsistency in the measures of the President: if he had not nominated me *first on the list* of major generals and attempted afterwards to place me *third* in rank!"

"On other topics my sensations are far less neutral. If as I have been assured, from respectable authorities, Mr. Adams has repeatedly indulged himself in violent indecent abuse of me; if he has denominated me a *man destitute of every moral principle*; if he has stigmatized me as the leader of a British faction: then certainly I have a right to think that I have been most cruelly and wickedly traduced, then have I an exclusive right to appeal to all those who have been spectators of my public actions; to all who are acquainted with my private character in its various relations, whether such treatment of me by Mr. Adams, is of a nature to weaken or strengthen his claim to the approbation of wife & good men; then will I far yield to the consciousness of what I am!!! As to declare, that in the cardinal points of public and private rectitude, above all in pure and disinterested zeal for the interests and service of this country. I think not from a comparison with any arrogant pretender to superior and exclusive merit.

"Having been repeatedly informed that Mr. Adams had delineated me as the leader of a *British faction*, and having understood that his partisans, to count-

eract the influence of my opinion, were prefiguring the same charge against me, I wrote him a letter on the subject, dated the 17th of August last: No reply having been given by him to this letter, I on the first of the present month, wrote him another. Page 45.

No. 6 "To promote this co-operation, to defend my own character, to vindicate those friends, who with myself have been unkindly aspersed, are the inducements for writing this letter. Accordingly it will be my endeavor to regulate the communication of it in such a manner as will not be likely to deprive Mr. Adams of a single vote. Indeed it is much my wish, that its circulation should forever be confined within narrow limits. I am sensible of the inconveniences of giving publicity to a similar development of the character of the chief magistrate of our country; and I lament the necessity of taking a step which will involve that result. Yet to suppress truths, the disclosure of which is so interesting to the public welfare, as well as to the vindication of my friends and myself, did not appear to me justifiable." Page 51.

NO. 8. COPIES OF LETTERS,

(Above alluded to.)

New-York, August 1, 1800.

SIR,

"It has been repeatedly mentioned to me, that you have on different occasions asserted the existence of a British faction in this country, embracing a number of leading or influential characters of the federal party (as usually denominated) & that you have sometimes named me; at others, plainly alluded to me as one of this description of persons; & I have likewise been assured that some of your warm adherents, for electioneering purposes, have employed a corresponding language. I must, first, take it for granted that you cannot have made such assertions or insinuations, without being willing to avow them; and to assign the reason to a party who may conceive himself injured by them. I therefore trust, that I apply directly to yourself, to ascertain from you, in reference to your own declarations, whether the information I have received has been incorrect or not; and if correct, what are the grounds upon which you have founded the suggestions?"

With respect,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient serv't,
(Signed) ALEX. HAMILTON.
To JOHN ADAMS, Esq.
President of the United States.

NO. VII.

THE SECOND LETTER.

New-York, October 1, 1800.

SIR,

"The time which has elapsed since my letter of the 17th of August was delivered to you, precludes the farther expectation of an answer.

"From this silence I will draw no inference; nor will I presume to judge of the fitness of silence upon such an occasion, on the part of the chief magistrate of a republic towards a citizen, who without a stain has discharged so many important public trusts.

"But thus much I will affirm, that by whomsoever a charge of the kind mentioned in my former letter, may at any time have been made or insinuated against me it is a base, wicked, and cruel calumny; destitute even of a plausible pretext to excuse the folly, or mask the depravity which must have dictated it.

"With due respect,

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) "ALEX. HAMILTON."
To JOHN ADAMS, Esq.
President of the United States.

AURORA.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, September 5.

We extract the following article from the *Courier de Londres* of last night: *Extract of a letter from Paris, dated August 26, 1800.*

"I have learned through a certain channel that, in the conferences which Ducos has had with General Kray, the latter has formally declared, that until a monarchy be established in France, neither Europe nor France can calculate on peace. Buonaparte has two lines of conduct to pursue, either to make a king, or to become one himself. The army of Italy appears to be in these intentions.—Immediately after the battle of Marengo,

it was in agitation to declare Buonaparte king. The army of Germany, it is said, is inclined towards a prince of the house of Bourbon. Moreau has had very frequent communications, not only with General Kray, but even with the court of Vienna. This court has proposed simply to re-establish Louis XVIII. Moreau has actually transmitted this proposition to Buonaparte. I cannot say what the Chief Consul may have in his head, but it is certain that he plans fresh changes. Before long we may expect a new and a great revolution."

On this letter the Editor of the *Courier de Londres*, makes the following remarks:

"These details reached us too late on Friday last to be inserted in our paper.—Several English papers have attacked the pamphlet in which we announced them. We declared in the first place, that whether peace or war take place, we buoy ourselves up with no hopes. In the present arrangements, France and Europe appear to us equally ruined. We have no doubt that a revolution will soon be made in France; but we can foretell that this revolution will be similar to those which have preceded it; that it will resolve no difficulty, and that the public and private calamities will only be augmented by it.

"Our correspondents may no doubt be mistaken in point of authenticity, but the following is an authority which may make an impression upon certain minds; the *Journal des Hommes Libres*. We particularly call the attention of our readers to it.—Ask these gentlemen what part they are to take, if Austria wishes to continue the war & rejects the terms proposed by the First Consul? They will doubtless reply that something must be done to appease Austria, & this having been done, if Austria be not contented, is it not natural to suppose that their advice will be, that after having made so many sacrifices for this delectable object, peace, there are still some which we must make, and so on, until at length we shall have got that regular government which has lately been proposed to the Chief Consul almost officially.

"In the midst of all this there is one consolation for republicans, that Buonaparte having probably proposed all that he could do with honour, if the peace which is offered be not accepted, it is evident that the first magistrate of the great nation has refused to descend from the dignity which has conferred upon him." The paper from which this is extracted, is under the direction of the minister of police.

Lexington, November 17.

The Answer of the House of Representatives to the Governor's Speech.

His EXCELLENCY
JAMES GARRARD, Esq.
GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

SIR,
Individually, and as the representatives of the people of Kentucky, we are pleased to receive your assurances of zeal to discharge the duties incumbent on you. We entertain no doubt of your integrity, or of your intentions to promote the general welfare.

We sincerely join with you in the warmest expressions of gratitude to the great giver of all good things for that portion of liberty, ease and prosperity which we enjoy; yet we cannot help but regret with you, the very reduced state of our finances, and the other inconveniences which you have laid before us.

We can only say, that our exertions shall be to promote whatever may have a tendency to advance and secure the interests of our fellow citizens, and to lessen (if not remove) the evils which attend.

We are unable to say how far our aid will be necessary to carry into effect special laws of the last session, which required the attention of the executive; inasmuch as we are not yet advised how far they have been acted upon, or what circumstances have impeded the completion thereof.

We conclude with hoping, that the united efforts of the executive and legislative powers of this state will be to promote manufactures and agriculture in our commonwealth; and that such endeavours will meet that reward which our warmest wishes shall contemplate.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THAT I CARRY ON THE
STOCKING MANUFACTORY
IN all its various branches, and will make the best kind of Thread, Cotton and Silk Stockings. Any gentlemen that please to favor me with their custom, shall have the greatest attention given by me, living in Lexington, at the corner of main and upper streets.

The following Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives of this State, on Friday last, and we are informed is committed to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.

A BILL ESTABLISHING CIRCUIT COURTS.

WHEREAS the present Judiciary system is defective and requires alteration,
Section 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly,* That the courts of Quarter Sessions and District courts shall be and they are hereby abolished, so soon as this act shall be in force.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That a Circuit court, which shall be so called, shall be held in each county in this commonwealth, in the manner, and at the times and places hereinafter mentioned: In the county of Wallington on the first Monday in March, July and October in every year; in the county of Nelson on the second Monday in March, July and October; in the county of Hardin, on the third Tuesday in March, July and October; in the county of Green, on the fourth Monday in March, July and October; in the county of Mercer, on the fourth Monday in February, June and September; in the county of Jefferson, in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Shelby on the second Monday in February, June and September; in the county of Henry, on the third Monday of February, June and September; in the county of Bullitt, on the fourth Monday of February, June and September; in the county of Gallatin, on the fourth Monday of February, June and September; in the county of Franklin, on the first Monday in March, July and October; in the county of Woodford, on the second Monday in March, July and October; in the county of Scott, on the third Monday in March, July and October; in the county of Fayette, on the fourth Monday in March, July and October; in the county of Bourbon, on the first Monday in April, June and September; in the county of Mason, on the second Monday in April, June and September; in the county of Bracken on the third Monday in April, June and September; in the county of Campbell, on the fourth Monday in April, June and September; in the county of Harrison, on the Monday in the Months of February, June and September; in the county of Boone, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Pendleton, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Clarke, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Montgomery, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Fleming, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Madison on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Pulaski on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Garrard, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Lincoln, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Jessamine on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Logan, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Barren, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Warren on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Muhlenberg, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Christian, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Henderson, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Livingston, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Ohio, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Cumberland, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Breckinridge on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Nicholas, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September; in the county of Knox, on the Monday in the months of February, June and September.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That each Circuit court shall sit, if the business before them require it, six days successively, and no longer.

Sec. 4. The Circuit courts respectively shall have jurisdiction over all persons and in all cases, matters and things at common law and in chancery, arising in their respective counties, except where the debt or demand shall be under in which cases they shall have no jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted by the General Assembly,* That there shall be judges appointed in this commonwealth; and it shall be the duty of the said judges to attend the said Circuit Courts, allotting among themselves once in every year at their general session, the counties they shall respectively attend at the ensuing terms, two to each court, who shall be judges of the county to which they shall be allotted. Which allotment shall be certified under the hands and seals of the judges making the same, and entered upon the records of the circuit courts at their next term, to be held respectively. In case of a temporary appointment, by the election after the annual allotment of the counties as aforesaid, such judge shall take the place of him in whose stead he hath been appointed, and shall attend accordingly to his allotment.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That in case any judge shall fail to attend the courts to which he shall be allotted, that for every such failure there shall be a deduction from his annual salary, proportioned to the term or terms so lost, to the terms which he is bound to attend to, according to his allotment—and in order to ascertain the sum to which a judge is entitled, it shall be necessary for the judge to produce to the auditor of public accounts, certificates from the respective clerks of the courts in which he presides, stating the number of terms which each judge has attended; and the auditor in issuing his warrants, shall be governed as to the sum, by such certificates.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the circuit courts to be held in each county as aforesaid, shall have power to hear and determine all treasons, murders, felonies, and other crimes and misdemeanors committed in the county for which said court shall be held, that shall be brought before said court

by any rules or regulations directed by law: it shall, however be in the power of the prisoner to object to being tried, except two judges attend.

Be it further enacted, That the general sessions which by law, the judges of the district courts now hold in Frankfort, in the state-house, shall hereafter be composed of the circuit judges directed to be appointed by this act, who shall sit two terms in the year in the state-house as aforesaid, to commence on the Monday in and on the Monday in each year, and to continue in each year, and to continue exclusive of Sundays, in each term, if the business before them require it. If all the judges shall not attend at the general sessions, judges attending, shall be a sufficient number to constitute a court to do business; but one judge may adjourn from day to day, until a sufficient number do attend to constitute a court, provided that it shall be before the sixth day of the term.

Sec. 8. The said general courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all cases, with the federal district court, and in all cases suits and motions in behalf of the commonwealth, against public debtors, sheriffs, clerks of superior and inferior courts, and all collectors of public monies, and all public debtors of every description whatsoever. The said general court shall likewise have jurisdiction in all cases wherein the parties shall consent previous to the commencement of the suit, to have their cause tried in said court, which consent shall be in writing and signed by all the parties to said suit and be filed with the clerk of said general court, previous to the issuing the writ or subpoena, and in case of ejectments on the return of the declaration. Rules shall be held monthly in the clerks office of the said general courts and the several circuit courts in this commonwealth, on the rule days to be appointed by each court respectively.

Sec. 9. The said Circuit Courts shall be governed by the same rules and regulations, by which the District Courts are now governed, except so far as shall be otherwise directed by this act.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several District Court Clerks within this commonwealth, within days after the Clerks shall be appointed to the circuit courts to be held in the counties in which the District Court now sits to deliver to the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the aforesaid county, all papers, records and books of every description whatever belonging to their respective offices.

And it shall be the duty of the several quarter session court clerks within this commonwealth, within days after the clerk shall be appointed to the circuit court of the county to which they respectively belong, to deliver to the clerks of the said circuit courts for each county all papers, records, books, and every thing properly belonging to their respective offices.

Sec. 10. And it shall be the duty of the several circuit court clerks to receive the said records and papers and docket the causes as nearly as may be in the order in which they stood in the former courts, and the said circuit courts shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all such cases in the same manner as though the suits had been originally commenced in the said circuit courts and to take any intermediate steps to bring the same to trial which might have been taken by the courts from which the same was removed.

Each judge of the circuit courts before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take the same oath which the judges of the district courts, are now required by law to take.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties within this commonwealth, to attend the circuit courts of their respective counties, in the same manner they are compelled by law to attend the quarter session courts of their counties.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the clerk of the general court shall receive for his services the same fees and allowances which are now given by law to the clerk of the general court: And the clerks of the several circuit courts shall receive for their services the same fees now allowed by law to the clerks of the quarter session courts for similar services and in other cases what is allowed to the clerks of the district courts.

Sec. 13. Witnesses attending the circuit courts shall be entitled to the same sum for mileage and attendance as witnesses heretofore attending the quarter session courts.

Sec. 14. One circuit judge shall be sufficient to constitute a court for the trial of all cases except in cases by this act heretofore excepted.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That every attorney who shall be employed in any suit, which shall be depending and undetermined in any of the district courts or courts of quarter sessions at the time the act takes effect, shall attend to the same to the court to which the same shall be removed, or on failure thereof shall refund to his client the fee he shall have received for prosecuting or defending said suit.

Sec. 16. Each judge directed to be appointed by this act, shall receive annually, dollars for his salary, subject to the deduction herein directed.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the general court to furnish to each judge of the circuit courts, a copy of the allotments made at the general court, once in every year, which shall be considered as a part of the ex officio services of said clerk.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit court of the counties in which the district courts are now held, shall have full power and authority to try all persons who may be confined in the jails of the district courts, at the time when this act shall take effect, in the same manner, as if the office of such person shall stand charged, had been committed posterior to the commencement thereof.

Sec. 19. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the day of in the year 1801.

MACEBAN & POYZER,
Have just received a quantity of the best

INDIGO & COTTON,

Which they will sell low.

A quantity of FLAX-SEED & FEATHERS are wanted.

1st November.

Ged. Michell.

August 26th, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Clarke County, living on the west fork of four mile creek, five miles from Winchester, a black mare, eight years old, branded on the near shoulder, F.C., has a saddle spot on each side of her back and nearly five feet high; appraised to £20.

Abram Adams.

September 9th, 1800.

FOR SALE,

THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF FIRST RATE TIMBERED

MILITARY LAND,

Lying and being on the waters of Whippowill creek, in the County of Logan, within five miles of Russellville. A very Good Spring and Seat for a Still, Good Peach Orchard, twenty five Acres of Improved Land, Dwelling House, besides an Excellent Body of a House put up two story high, a Stable and other out Houses. Payment may be made with CASH—I will give possession the first of April.

GEORGE HERNDON.

November 5, 1800.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

IF APPLICATIONS MADE, SOONER I WILL SELL THE TWO STORIES

BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

TOGETHER, with the improvements thereon, late the property of DANL. GANO, situate in the town of Frankfort, corner of Main Street, & the street which leads to the State House.—The terms of payment can be made very easy—Apply to Capt. WEISGER, or GEORGE W. FIELD.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

ON Friday the 26th day of December next, will be offered at public sale, in the town of Frankfort, that valuable, elegant and handsomely situated, new Three Story

BRICK HOUSE,

and LOT of GROUND, on which it is erected, now occupied as an Inn by Doct. Gano, together with the improvements, consisting of a Two Story BRICK KITCHEN, &c.

As it is presumed no person will purchase without seeing the property, a more minute description may be unnecessary.—A satisfactory title can be given.

George W. Field,

at Capt. Weisgers.

Frankfort, 6th Nov. 1800.

PARIS DISTRICT.

October term, 1800.

Henry Clay and George M. Bedinger, complainants,

against

Thomas Rowland, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainants' bill; that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some one of the Kentucky Gazettes; another copy posted at the door of the court-house in Paris, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after service.

A Copy. Tho. Annotd. Clk.

NOTICE.

THAT I will attend (or my son Amos Edwards will, on my behalf) the commissions appointed by the county court of Montgomery, under the act entitled "an act to reduce into one, the several acts, to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring lands," to meet at Mr. Simpons tavern, in the town of Mount Sterling, on the 25th day of November inst, to proceed from thence to the premises herein after mentioned, to establish the special calls in two entries, the one made in Dec. 11th 1782, in the name of John Edwards, assignee of Samuel Beall, for 5000 acres, calling to begin at a buckeye tree, marked B, on the north side of Spencers creek, a branch of Licking, and to run N. 30 W. and down the creek for quantity. The other, made December 23d, 1782, in the name of John Edwards, assignee of Samuel Beall, for 1000 acres, calling to begin at a small sugar tree, marked D, on a branch of Hinkon, and to run S. 35 E. and thence northwardly for quantity.—And to do such other acts may be necessary, in conformity to said act. The commissioners aforesaid will proceed from said Simpons house to the tree called for in the first mentioned entry, and will continue from day to day until they shall have finished.

JOHN EDWARDS.

Paris, November 1st, 1800.

